

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODUH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 16th December, 1880.

POLITICAL.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār* (Allahabad) of the 12th December
Kandahar. remarks: To our thinking we should
at once retire from Kandahar. Our
retirement would settle all difficulties. The Amir Abdul
Rahman Khan will not be satisfied until Kandahar is retro-
ceded. The best way of preventing Russian aggression is
to direct our attention to Central Asian politics and protect
the Turkomans.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Vrit Dhārā* (published in Marathi at Dhār) of the 6th
The same. December (received on the 11th idem)
states that the attention of the whole
Indian press is at present directed to the Kandahar question.
Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have declared that
orders have been received from home to evacuate that pro-
vince. Lord Cranbrook insists upon its retention. We also
once or twice expressed our opinion in favour of its retention,

Circulation,
153 copies.

on the ground that it would be a lasting monument of our triumph in the late Afghan war. We have lately heard that it is feared that the province would not be self-supporting. If this is the case, we cannot recommend its retention, as it would be a permanent drain upon the bankrupt Indian exchequer. If England considers the annexation of Kandahar necessary, she should pay the cost of its administration.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 14th December, in regard to the *Chota Odeypur* case, remarks: All India anxiously awaited the judgment of the Government in the case of Prince Chandra Singh, who was charged with murder. We are extremely gratified to state that he has been acquitted by the Supreme Government, probably at the recommendation of the Bombay Government. Political considerations demanded that he should be acquitted if possible. As regards the interference of the Government, in our opinion it has full power to interfere in such matters. Although Chandra Singh has been acquitted because Government did not deem it expedient to punish him, or because there was not sufficient evidence to convict him, his case will undoubtedly prove a warning to all the chiefs of India. Nothing is further from the heart of the Government than a desire to encroach upon the rights and privileges of the native chiefs. But if any native chief does not appreciate its policy and foolishly commits such an evil act, it cannot but interfere. Its decision in the case of Chandra Singh reflects great credit upon its shrewdness. We hope that our contemporaries will also express their opinions on the subject.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Sādiq-ul Akhbār* (Bahawalpur) of the 9th December, in refutation of the complaints made by the *Koh-i-Nūr* against the Nawab of Bahawalpur (see page 816 of the last weekly *Selections*),

remarks that he committed no indecent act at the time of his visit to the prison. What he did was in accordance with custom, and was done with the permission of the Panjab Government. The complaint about polygamy is also unfounded. Perhaps our contemporary considers his concubines to be his wives. He is fond of manly sports, enjoys good health, and constantly attends to the affairs of the State. Since the death of his late prime minister he does the work himself. As regards the alleged proscription of strangers from the public service in the State, he has issued an order to the effect that those men who have come under reduction and are natives of the State shall have preferential claims, but that if there is none among them fit for any particular post, an outsider should be appointed to it. Obviously there is nothing objectionable in these orders. It is the duty of every Government to show greater indulgence to its own subjects than to strangers.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 10th December publishes a long article in refutation of the arguments urged by the *Aligarh Gazette* against the revival of Oriental learning by the Panjab University (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 2nd December, 1880, page 798 *et seq.*) The *Anjuman* states that no nation in the world has risen to greatness without cultivating and improving its own language and literature. The European nations themselves are a good proof of the truth of our remarks. We should not find fault with Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon for the anxiety exhibited by them for the encouragement of Oriental studies, but we should be thankful to them, inasmuch as only the revival of Eastern literature and science is calculated to improve our mental, moral, and material condition. The object of the Panjab University is not only to revive "the dead Eastern sciences," but also to improve them by the light of the new discoveries of the West. It will be perceived from the past reports of the Lahore College that it has done more towards

Circulation,
380 copies.

the spread of English education in the Panjab than towards that of Oriental learning. Many students of that college hold high and responsible posts in the public service and follow the different learned professions. As regards Oriental literature, it is unjust to denounce it as all twaddle. True, there are some faults in it, but even English literature is not free from faults. The editor then argues that eastern science is not in such a backward state as has been ignorantly imagined by the *Aligarh Gazette*, but compares favourably with European science. In support of his statement he refers to some Arabic treatises on different sciences. He then proceeds to state that the *Aligarh Gazette* finds fault with the native chiefs and the learned European officers who accompanied the deputations of the Anjuman and of the Senate of the Panjab University to the Viceroy, and condemns them as imprudent. The native chiefs of the Panjab are not altogether ignorant persons. Although they have not received an English education, they are not unacquainted with Oriental literature. Moreover, they have courtiers who are well versed both in European and Oriental learning. As regards the European officers, there were some very learned scholars among them. The *editor of the *Aligarh Gazette*, who criticises their opinions, cannot compete in education even with their pupils. Hence it is evident what his criticisms are worth. He says: "If we wish to make true progress, we should not only forget our literature and science, but also our mother tongue; we should adopt English or French as our language, and fill our minds with European thoughts, except in religious matters." We are astonished to hear this. Such a thing is not only opposed to all sound principles, but is utterly impossible. When the editor of the *Aligarh Gazette*, who is such a strong votary of Western literature and science, has not been able to acquire a thorough knowledge of any European science or language,

* The Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan is the editor of the *Aligarh Gazette*.

and is not even an accomplished Oriental scholar, is it possible that other men who are not such warm admirers of Western literature will be able to do so? The fact of the matter is that the natives will never obtain any benefit from Western science until it is taught them through the medium of the vernacular. To expect that the Panjab University should translate all the scientific books of Europe is as absurd as to expect that the Department of Public Instruction should make all the natives educated. The University is now publishing books both on Oriental and Occidental science in Eastern languages. During the last two years the Professors of the Oriental department, besides delivering lectures to the students and conducting an Arabic and a Sanskrit paper, have published 50 new books, while the English department published only eight new books. Just as the Oxford University is devoted to the promotion of classical studies in England, the Panjab University will improve Oriental literature and science and also introduce Western science into India through the medium of Oriental languages. The plurality of castes or sects has been the curse of India, and it is not wise to adopt an educational policy which is calculated to increase those sects. We are at one with His Excellency the Viceroy in thinking that no education is perfect without a religious education. We do not see how the cropping up of new sects will lead to our progress. In his reply to the address of the Senate of the Panjab University, Lord Ripon remarked that between the Europeans and the natives the same friendship did not exist as formerly, and that this was a matter for serious consideration. As far as we understand the matter, the cause of this estrangement is that our youths have at best received only an imperfect English education and have entirely neglected Oriental science and religious education. The result is that they have no religion, and their ideas differ in all matters both from their own countrymen and the Europeans. There is no doubt that an exclusive but imperfect English education has spoilt them. If they had received both an English and

Oriental education combined with religious instruction, they would have become true friends of their country and the Government. In our opinion the Government should patronize only those men who distinguish themselves both in Eastern and Western science and adhere to their religion, and not the so-called votaries of Western science, who are free-thinkers and whose conduct is calculated to promote disaffection towards the Government. In spite of all the foolish protests of this class of men, we are convinced that the Government will undoubtedly raise the Lahore University College—which is mainly supported by private subscriptions, in which all classes of the community take a deep interest, and whose noble object is to revive Oriental literature and science, as well as to introduce Western science into the country—to the full status of a university.

Circulation,
570 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nâr* (Lahore) of the 11th December publishes an account of the meeting which was held at Lahore on the 4th idem by the Anjuman-i-Panjab, at the request of the editor of the *Englishman* to express its opinion on the question as to whether the Press Commissionership should be retained or abolished.

Dr. Leitner, President, first read out a vernacular translation of the letter he had received from the editor of the *Englishman* on the subject, and then remarked:—As a European, he felt that the passing of the Press Act and the appointment of Press Commissioner were quite unnecessary and were a kind of ill treatment by the Government of the vernacular press. But as he had also a connection with the vernacular press, he was of opinion that after some necessary changes the Press Commissioner's office might be retained. That office supplied official news gratis both to the vernacular and the Anglo-Indian press, and for this favour they should be very thankful.

to Government. At the same time he could not refrain from observing that for some time past the working of the office has not been satisfactory and the news communicated by it to the press has not been very important. Lately it sent a message to the editors of newspapers by telegraph to the effect that the battle of Mazra would in future be called the battle of Kandahar. Its communications on the state of the weather and the crops were generally very long and tedious. The Press Commissioner was a political officer, and therefore the editors of newspapers naturally feared him. One or two papers of Bengal had been unjustly stopped: they did not deserve so severe a punishment. The passing of the Press Act and the appointment of Press Commissioner have to some extent frightened editors. In order to remove this fear from their minds, the political powers of the Press Commissioner should be taken away from him. He should simply send them important news obtained from all parts of the country. Moreover, he should make better arrangements for the translation of his English communications into vernacular. The translations supplied by his office to the vernacular press were generally not good, and sometimes were not even intelligible.

The editor of the *Koh-i-Nér* said: During the late Russo-Turkish and the Afghan wars the Press Commissioner kept the public fully informed with the progress of events, and also communicated some important official papers to the press. He has done no harm to any paper. He had nothing to do with the stoppage of the Bengal paper in question. All proceedings were taken against it through the district officers. He is not a political officer in the usual sense of the word, nor does he possess any magisterial powers. He is called a political officer, as he supplies political news to the press. He has lately stopped taking in vernacular papers, and this clearly shows that he has now no connection with the vernacular press. We are very grateful to Dr. Leitner for his careful consideration of the Press Commissionership, but his apprehensions are wholly unfounded.

When any reform proposed by a vernacular paper appears to the Press Commissioner to be plausible and worth consideration, he sends an English translation of the article to Anglo-Indian papers to elicit their opinions. This system is obviously very useful. As far as the vernacular press is concerned, the Press Commissioner is undoubtedly a very useful officer. Mr. Lethbridge is a good-natured and an able man, and has performed his duties well. The vernacular translations of the Press Commissioner's office are certainly not well done. This defect can be remedied by the appointment of better translators. But, because the translations were not well done, or because there was sometimes delay in the communication of news, the editor could not recommend the abolition of that office.

The editor of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* agreed with Dr. Leitner in thinking that the Press Commissioner was a political officer, and urged that his political powers should be withdrawn.

Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, and Raja Harbans Singh of Shekhupura, expressed their concurrence in the views expressed by the editor of the *Koh-i-Nár*. As there was a majority in favour of the opinion of the editor of the *Koh-i-Nár*, his opinion was adopted by the Anjuman.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* (Allahabad) of the 12th December states that the abolition of the Press Commissioner's office would be very disadvantageous both to the vernacular press and the people, because in that case they would have no means of obtaining authentic official news. Moreover, it should be observed that, in the absence of authentic news, false rumours calculated to cause disaffection in the minds of the people towards the Government might sometimes be

propagated in ignorance by vernacular papers. The editors of some Anglo-Indian papers might obtain official information from their friends in the Government Secretariats, but it could not be so widely spread because the bulk of the people is not acquainted with English. Under these circumstances, it would be very inexpedient to abolish the office in question. We are much obliged to the editor of the *Englishman*, who is vigorously exerting himself for its retention.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut) of the 11th December, referring to the rumour about the

Circulation,
125 copies.

The same.

proposed abolition of the Press Commissioner's office, remarks that the office is perfectly useless and should be abolished. None of the objects which the Government had in view in establishing it has been attained. The Press Commissioner exercises no check upon the vernacular press, which was intended to be his principal duty. He reads only the English papers, and takes but few vernacular ones. He has never praised any native editor who conducts his paper well, nor taken any erring editor to task. As regards the supply of official news by him to the press for the information of the public, it is not necessary to maintain his office, which costs Rs. 50,000 *per annum*, for this purpose. Moreover, complaints are frequently heard from the editors of English papers, such as the *Delhi Gazette*, &c., about the delay in the supply of news by him.

The *Akhbār-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 11th December

The admission of natives to the higher ranks of the public service.

states that, as the Europeans are strangers and not well acquainted with the condition and the wants of the people,

the laws made by them are not practically so useful as they should be. It is to be regretted that the natives, who could render them great assistance in this matter, are not given a share in the administration. Their exclusion is sought to be justified on the ground of their alleged incapacity. This plea is inadmissible. Looking at the law of demand and

supply, we are convinced that if the natives were made eligible for higher offices, there would be no lack of able men. No one can learn any work until he is offered an opportunity to learn it. If the Government does not admit natives to higher ranks of the public service for political reasons not known to us, it is a different thing.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhā* (Benares) of the 6th December (received on the 10th idem) publishes a long communicated article, in which the writer, referring to the case of Munshi Indarman, Moradabad, denounces the Magistrate of Moradabad and hopes that Lord Ripon will do justice and pacify the minds of the Hindus, who are smarting under the unjust punishment of the Munshi.

Circulation,
660 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftāb-i-Panjab* of the 13th December, writing from Rohtak, complains that the cultivators of that place are exposed to great inconvenience and loss from the alleged misconduct of the Irrigation officers. The Irrigation chaprasis generally give away all the water to the cultivators of Sanghi, who pay them bribes. Moreover, when it is sometimes allowed to flow down to Rohtak, it is not equitably distributed among the cultivators there. Those who pay bribes are first served, while the crops of the poor are frequently damaged by want of water, though they are still compelled to pay the water-tax. Lately the fields in Rohtak were flooded by the sudden rise of the canal and the crops severely injured. The canal officers should have adopted measures to prevent the floods. The cultivators should be compensated for their heavy loss, and for the future satisfactory arrangements should be made about the distribution of water. Each cultivator should get water in turn, and Sanghi should not be allowed to take more than a fixed quantity.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Khair-i-Khwāh-i-Ālam* (Delhi) of the 8th December urges the revival of village panchāyats for the decision of small suits.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 8th December states that

Circulation,
925 copies.

The sale of the horses presented by the native chiefs to His Excellency the Viceroy at the Lahore darbar.

those valuable horses which the native chiefs presented to the Viceroy at the late darbar are now being sold by auction at Lahore. Obviously the chiefs must have been exposed to much trouble in searching for them and must have paid very high prices for them. What will be their grief when they hear that they have been sold by Government? If it does not like to keep the animals presented by them, it would be better to ask them to present money and not animals in future. In that case both itself and they would be saved a great deal of trouble.

The *Mashīr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow) of the 7th December, in

Circulation,
150 copies.

The case of Mr. C. Robertson, of the Rajputana State Railway, who was charged with having killed a native woman.

regard to the case of Mr. C. Robertson, of the Rajputana State Railway, who was charged with having caused the death of a native woman and sentenced by the Allahabad High Court to undergo imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, ironically remarks : In our opinion the sentence of imprisonment should be remitted. The fine would be quite sufficient.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahabad) for December, referring

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Dabīr-i-Hind*, Allahabad.

to the case of the editor of the *Dabīr-i-Hind*, who was prosecuted for defamation by the tahsildar of Allahabad and fined Rs. 700, remarks that it was this class of editors whose misconduct led to the passing of the Press Act. Nothing can be more improper than that an editor should attempt to secure subscribers by terrorism. The duty of an editor is to advise the people in promoting their welfare and to ventilate their grievances in a loyal and submissive tone.

(A weekly Gurmukhi paper has been started at Lahore by the Singh Sabha of that place.)

Circulation,
375 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 13th December, in its
The Anglicised school of correspondence columns, publishes a
Muhammadans. few Persian verses, in which some
Anglicised Musalman (perhaps the Hon'ble Saiyad Ahmad
Khan is meant) has been grossly ridiculed and abused. The
writer calls him Satan, an apostate, a bastard, a betrayer of
mankind, and a ringleader of thieves, and curses him.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	Decr. 13th	1880.	660 copies.
2 <i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 11th	" 14th	125 "
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 8th	" 10th	926 copies (including 55 copies taken by Govt.).
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Fiaz Beg	" 11th	" 13th	...
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Shamsheer Prakash.</i>	Saharanpur.	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Zikrin,	" 7th to 13th	" 16th	...
6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 7th	" 11th	80 copies.
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 11th	" 13th	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.).
8 <i>Ajuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 4th	" 11th	185 copies.
9 <i>Ajuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nusr Ali	" 10th	" 13th	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
10 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 6th	" 10th	100 copies.
11 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	" 11th	" 14th	100 "
12 <i>Barar Samachar</i>	Akola	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 13th	" 16th	250 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13 <i>Dabdaba-i-Qisari</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Decr. 11th	Decr. 14th	220 copies.
14 <i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandri</i> , ...	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 13th	" "	409 "
15 <i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	" 7th	" "	275 "
16 <i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i> ...	Ditto	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto	Bhaee Gurmukh Singh.	" 10th	" "	...
17 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	5th	" 11th	...
18 <i>Hindi Prudip</i> ...	Allahabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Balkishan Bhat	1st	" 16th	200 "
19 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath Sen.	" 8th & 11th	" 11th & 14th respectively.	275 "
20 <i>Jalwah Tur</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	8th	" 11th	100 "
21 <i>Jam Jamshed</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	Novr. 28th & 5th	" 14th	125 "
22 <i>Karnamah</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	Decr. 13th	" 15th	250 "
23 <i>Kashi Patrika</i> ...	Benares ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	" 10th	" 12th	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
24 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i> , ...	Ditto ...	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	6th	" 10th	300 copies.
25 <i>Khair Khwadh-i-Alam</i> , ...	Delhi ...	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 8th	" 14th	105 "
26 <i>Khair Khwadh-i-Panjab</i> , ...	Gujranwala,	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 13th	" "	600 "
27 <i>Koh-i-Nar</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jawwad Ali	" 11th	" 13th	570 copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.).

28	Lark-i-Mahfuz	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Melndi Husain Khan.	10th	16th	100 copies.
29	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din	6th	10th	325
30	Lucknow Gazette	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Lachman Prasad	8th	11th	100
31	Maraar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	6th	"	150
32	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	7th	"	300
33	Mishir-i-Darakhshak	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Nusrat Ali	11th	12th	70
34	Mishir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Weekly	Muhib-ullah	7th	11th	100
35	Mishir-i-Zarqafat	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chaud	12th	14th	250
36	Mitra Vides	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mokand ham	13th	15th	46
37	Mutla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	7th	10th	130
38	Najmul Akhbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hayat	8th	"	285
39	Nasim-i-Aura	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Jamna Das	10th	11th	106
40	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Weekly	Ambica Prasad	7th	10th	460
41	Nar Afshan	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry	9th	11th	350
42	Nar-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	11th	"	150
43	Nusrat-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Nusrat Ali	"	12th	685 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
44	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	10th to 16th	10th to 16th respectively	411 copies.
45	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	7th	11th	240
46	Panjab Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	"	10th	300
47	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	6th	"	70
48	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	12th	14th	200
49	Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	"	16th	700
50	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	9th	11th	115
51	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Bishau Sarup	4th	15th	200
52	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	11th	14th	275
53	Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Qudus	9th	13th	100
54	Said-ul-Akhbar	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	Afsal Ali	Novr 21st & 28th	14th	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
55	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudha-</i> <i>kar.</i>	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	Deer. 6th	1880. Deer. 13th	220 copies.
56	<i>Saryd Kant</i>	... Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Waman Narain Raje	8th
57	<i>Ordu Akhbar</i>	... Akola	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Dhondo Balkrishna,	11th	16th	360
58	<i>Vrit Dhara</i>	... Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	6th	11th	153

ALLAHABAD:

The 21st December, 1880. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.